

# The Lacrosse Guardian

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LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1914

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## Germans Have Taken Antwerp

The Hague, Oct. 9.—Antwerp has surrendered to the Germans today. The war flag was removed from the cathedral and a white flag raised in its place at 9 a. m. The actual surrender took place five and a half hours later. The Germans delivered one of their last furious attacks between 6 and 7 o'clock Friday morning. The Belgians resisted them valiantly and the desperate fighting resulted in heavy losses on both sides. The fighting has been indescribably sanguinary. The Belgians succeeded in blowing up two and possibly more of the enemy's batteries and heavy artillery.

London, October 9.—The correspondent of the Express in Paris telegraphs the following: "The immediate objective of the German army is now no longer Paris, but the channel ports. To sum up the German plan, the first blow on Paris has failed, the second blow must be aimed at England."

The siege of Antwerp which culminated in its fall began on September 29, so that the Germans took just ten days to reduce the formidable fortifications which surrounded the temporary capital of the Belgians.

Antwerp is 180 miles from London and in England the fear is expressed that with this city as a German base, Zeppelin airships could be used to attack the English coast line and even London. The distance from Antwerp to the English coast is less than 100 miles.

## GERMAN DESTROYER SENT TO BOTTOM BY SUBMARINE E-9

London, Oct. 10.—Submarine E-9, of the British navy, under command of Lieutenant Commander Max K. Horton, on Wednesday made another raid into German waters off the mouth of the river Ems, and succeeded in sinking a German torpedo destroyer. It was this same submarine, under the same commander, which made a similar dash and sank the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland, September 13. As on the former occasion, the E-9 has safely returned to her home port.

The action took place at one o'clock, and was witnessed by the Dutch coast guards on the Dutch Island of Schiermonnikoog in the North Sea, off the province of Friesland.

The weather was clear and the sea calm, and the destroyer could plainly be seen cruising before the mouth of the Ems. Suddenly the observers saw a high column of water near the bow of the destroyer. The vessel immediately turned over and sank in three minutes.

Shortly after the explosion the periscope of the submarine came above the surface of the water for a moment; but as soon as those on board the plunger saw that their torpedo had struck its mark the vessel was again submerged.

A German cruiser and torpedo boat came quickly to the rescue of the ill-fated crew, who could

be seen swimming about in the vicinity of clinging to the wreckage of their sunken ship.

As Schiermonnikoog is close to the island of Borkum, where the Germans have a naval base, and within sixty miles of Heligoland and the naval arsenal of Wilhelmshaven, the dash of the submarine is considered here a particularly daring one.

The Dutch naval staff announces that the sinking of the destroyer occurred seven miles off Schiermonnikoog, and well outside Dutch territorial waters.

Harwich, via London, Oct. 8.—The crew of the submarine E-9, which has arrived here, are jubilant over the second successful engagement of their little craft against a German war vessel. One of the members of the crew in an interview said that while the sinking of the torpedo boat, destroyer off the Dutch coast was more easily accomplished than was the case when the E-9 sent the German cruiser Hela to the bottom, luck was with the submarine.

"We knew when we left Harwich harbor," said the sailor, "that it was a case of hit or miss, but we trusted Lieutenant Commander Horton implicitly. When we drew near we saw two German destroyers travelling at a speed of about 20 knots."

"Our commander was at the periscope and ordered the forward tubes to be fired. I fired the first tube, but could not say whether my missile hit. We then rose to the surface and the commander said, 'Look at her; the bigger is going down.'"

"Then we saw the German rise periscope and her men rushed to the stern and dived to the water. The submarine was submerged again and made her way back to Harwich."

"I don't want to boast, but we got our torpedoes home."

## GERMAN MANUFACTURERS

Because of the war, if it should continue for any considerable time, thousands of Americans and Canadians will be forced to either get along without, or find substitutes for, a large number of drugs which heretofore have been made exclusively in Germany. For the same reason, it is hinted that we may have to go back to the old-time seven-day sulphur match, the composition for tipping the present-day parlor match being a product of Germany.

It may be, that because the German supplies are cut off some American chemists will be led to duplicate the exclusive German formulas. If this should happen, and it is found that the product can be made in this country as cheaply and as good as elsewhere, the war will not have happened without good effects in a direction having nothing to do with fighting.

On the other hand, if these goods cannot be manufactured economically and good in this country, we are not going to penalize ourselves to save our pride by refusing to buy the German article when the war is over. Our fight is not with the Germans as a people, but with the German system of world autocracy, as demonstrated by Emperor William and his war party. At peace the German people are splendid neighbors and as honorable as ourselves in business dealing.

Which suggests, also, that it is foolish for Canadians to extend their boycott of German and Austrian manufactured goods to the limit that they refuse to buy such goods now in stock in the stores of this country. These goods were bought and paid for before war started; there is nothing the matter with their quality, and all we accomplish in refusing to buy them is to make the problem of existence more difficult for Canadian merchants.

## Alberta Legislature Convenes

Edmonton, Oct. 7.—The second session of the third legislature of Alberta was convened this afternoon with the usual pomp and ceremony. The speech from the throne, read by the lieutenant-governor, gave but little indication of the business that will be considered by the members.

The lieutenant-governor drove to the legislative building in a carriage accompanied by Mrs. Bulyea, her sister, Miss Bisset, of Montreal, and Captain Holder, aide-de-camp, and with an escort of the 19th Alberta Dragoons, in charge of Lieut. Sley Wright. The officers of the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers and the 10th A. D., as well as reserve officers, attended in uniform, giving a very martial appearance to the opening.

The only public bill hinted at in the speech from the throne was one to authorize the contribution by the province of 500,000 bushels of oats to Great Britain, a bill promised by the cabinet more than a month ago.

There is no mention made of any form of moratorium to be inaugurated, and while some such measure will be discussed, its scope is not yet known.

In addition to government bills, which will cover next year's estimates, there are already 25 private bills on the list. The government hopes to conclude the session within three weeks, and as contentious legislation will be largely avoided, prorogation will probably be reached in that time.

Following was the speech from the throne: "Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the legislative assembly: It gives me much pleasure to welcome you to the second session of the third legislature of the Province of Alberta."

The fact that the empire, of which we form a part, is now in a state of war renders the present occasion probably the most serious in the history of your assembly, and your best efforts will be required to meet the unusual conditions consequent upon the existing state of affairs in the empire.

As a consequence of the war, if it has been considered both a duty and a privilege that troops should be raised in the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of assisting His Majesty's government, and I feel deeply gratified that the people of Alberta have responded to this call in a large proportion than any other province in the Dominion of Canada.

My government has considered it advisable to give practical assistance in the way of supplies to the Imperial government, and the fact that the Province of Alberta was the first province to take this course and, up to the present time, the most liberal in its position, in population, has led to me a source of great satisfaction, and has received widespread commendation from all parts of the empire.

The practical unanimity with which the civil service of Alberta have approved the proposals for assistance to the dependents resident in Canada of those taking part in the war, has been to me a source of great pleasure. The liberal subscription will not only be of great assistance in itself, but has already, as an example to others, greatly enlarged the funds of the Canadian Patriotic Association, and will be of material benefit in saving from suffering those who should be the first care of our people.

Only absolutely essential public bills will be introduced at this session, and as the private bills are limited in number, it is hoped that at this session time you may not be long detained from your other duties.

The public accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid be-

fore you, as well as the estimates of the amounts required for expenditure during the coming year, prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Gentlemen of the legislative assembly, I now leave you to the business of the session, having full confidence that your deliberations will be divinely guided to the best interests and welfare of the province.

## GRAIN GROWERS ASK GOVERNMENT TO BUY DIRECT

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, has received from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association a request that the Dominion and Provincial governments should buy directly from western farmers their wheat and oats, storing their grain in the government's new interior elevators, and paying the farmers \$1.00 per bushel for wheat and 50c. for oats.

The letter, which is signed by Fred W. Green, honorary secretary of the association, in part is as follows:

"We have on hand today a great war England wants our wheat and oats, and across grain are being diverted across the border into the United States, thence into various channels from which they may reach our enemies."

"The Canadian government, having large inland storage elevators not in use, we suggest that the Dominion and British governments co-operate to secure the grain direct from the farmer, delivered to these interior imperial elevators at the base price of \$1.00 per bushel for wheat, and 50c. per bushel for oats in store at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. From these storehouses the government will deliver to Col. Percy Vancouver, Fort William, Montreal, St. John and Halifax can be utilized."

"Let the government agree to give these prices for three years, to be paid by the government, and to ship lines for minimum through transportation rates at times and in ways to suit the needs of the hour. In this way western agriculture will be stimulated, encouraged, and guaranteed a fair recompense. A steady supply of wheat and oats will be assured, speculation stopped, the large empty government storage space utilized, undue flooding of the market will be stopped, transportation facilities will be relieved at the rush season, and all this will avail in keeping in initial shipping points clear. Thus, as gold is being stored in Ottawa, so store grain in the west, and quality guaranteed both to producer and consumer, and so enable Canada to become the bread basket of the empire indeed."

"We feel certain the loyalty of our people would be quite satisfied with such an arrangement, even though the price might otherwise, through war conditions, double that sum. They have repeatedly declared that they do not wish to take advantage of England's distress to increase their own wealth, but they do feel that frequently competitive methods have forced Canadian farmers to ask less for their product than it is actually worth."

## RE-MAKING THE MAP OF EUROPE ASSUMING GERMAN'S DEFEAT

London, Oct. 4.—After the war, then, what? Englishmen, as a nation expect Germany to be crushed in the present contest, and are busily engaged in discussing a course which might follow a declaration of peace.

In a recent recruiting speech, Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, warned England against making the error Germany made in 1870, when she had France lying prostrate at her feet.

He said: "Let us, whatever we

do, fight for and work toward great and sound principles for the European system. And the first of those principles which we should keep before us is the principle of nationalities—that is to say, not the conquest of subjugation of any great community or of any strong race of men, but the setting free of those races which have been subjugated and conquered; and if, doubtless, arises about disputes or areas of territory we should try to settle their ultimate destination in the reconstruction of Europe, which must follow, and this was with a fair regard to the wishes and feeling of the peoples who live in them."

Mr. Churchill's expression of the opinion that Europe's map will be thoroughly remade is merely an echo of the talk of men of all classes. In the windows of many shops are signs "Keep trade in the usual channels while the map of Europe is being remade." Lecturers, preachers and editors are constantly discussing the probable redistribution of European territory.

Following the suggestion of Mr. Churchill, many Englishmen, publicists and journalists, are already turning Alsace-Lorraine back to France, and Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, while German Poland is regarded as territory which should have its own government.

Some difference of opinion exists among Englishmen as to what might be done with Trieste and the territory Austria took from Italy. The mere neutrality of Italy is regarded by some Britons as action which should be well rewarded, arguing Italy's membership in the triple alliance with which it refused to act. Bosnia would be turned over to Serbia in reward of its stand with the allies. Herzegovina would be given to Montenegro and Transylvania to Roumania.

The possible entrance of Turkey into the struggle adds much interest to the work of map making. Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania would doubtless come in for generous slices of Mohammedan territory were the Porte to cast its lot with Germany, according to the British view.

Discussing the re-establishment of old nations further, Mr. Churchill said: "That is the aim which, if it is achieved, will justify the exertions of the war and make some amends to the world for the losses suffered, the agony of suffering which it has wrought and entailed, and which will give to those who come after us not only the pride which we have in our own past, but the hope of the martial achievements of the present age of Britain, but which will give them also a better and fairer world to live in and a Europe free from the causes of hatred and unrest, which have poisoned the enmity of nations and ruptured the peace of Christendom."

## TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR PILLAGING

Paris, Oct. 7.—Four German prisoners were charged before the council of war last week with pillaging private houses. Money, watches and jewelry were found on all of them. Two were sentenced to death, one to hard labor for life, and the other to ten years imprisonment. One prisoner pleaded: "If I had not taken the things, my officer would have taken them." The others founded their justification on an alleged order from their general. "We had received," they declared, "from Gen. Stinger, 'a formal order to shoot inhabitants, pillage houses, set fire to buildings, kill off the wounded, and take no prisoners. We only respected a command that was given us.'"

The following extract from a German officer's notes found in an abandoned farm on Sept. 9, makes a terrible reading in the same connection: "Our side has recommended shooting the peasants, and women and children. To tell the truth, it is repugnant but necessary."

## Story of Defeat of Two Great Armies

Petrograd, Oct. 10.—The conflict with Germany has established for the Russians the new principle of warfare, which Germany appears to have set out to illustrate. Both the great defeats inflicted upon Germanic arms, one in Galicia against a million men, and the other in the eastern province of Prussia against a half a million men or more, exemplifies the same defect of German tactics in following the line of least resistance. In both cases the Russians caught them in precisely the same trap.

The turning point of the great Galician fight, which lasted three weeks, was when the Austro-German armies, in just that part of their forces where three German army corps were adding weakness to their allies' plans, conceived that they had found the line of least resistance and proceeded to follow it energetically. Concentrating all their spare divisions on this spot they attempted a great coup, without considering whether it was worth while. When they were sufficiently hunched at this spot they found themselves attacked on both flanks, and after some frantic days total defeat was inevitable.

The result of the same tactics routed a German half million last week. The Russians, fully informed by their aviators of the German movements, marshalled their own forces so as to leave a gap of at least 20 miles open, like a mouse-trap door. The Germans marched into this mouse trap and found absolutely no opposition until they came upon an unpleasant surprise at the fantastic bends of the River Niemen.

Along this line of least resistance they continued to attempt to force the passage of the Niemen, concentrating toward a convenient spot, namely, Suwalki, their reinforcements from East Prussia. When the mouse trap door closed before them they discovered that a couple of jaws were also moving in upon them from both flanks. In these they were caught and crushed.

Of course, the Russians took some risk in this disposing their forces to invite the enemy into the gap, but doubtless the Russian commander-in-chief was aware who was commencing his enemy at the moment, and preyed, with the instinct of the fighting man, upon the peculiar psychology of that renowned war.

There was a strong suggestion of autumn manoeuvre warfare in the manner in which the Germans boldly walked into the gap left open, to the south of Grody. There is still stronger suggestion of the same inadequate experience in a little incident mentioned in an official bulletin, namely, that the Germans suffered a bayonet charge by night. What exactly happened was this: The Russians discovered one awful night, when the rain was coming down in sheets, as it had been doing in the day before, that the Germans had omitted to post outlying pickets at a distance ahead, absolutely essential in war, though doubtless often omitted under similar circumstances during the autumn manoeuvres.

The word quickly passed and the Russian infantry turned out. Taking a battery of light guns with them and attacking within bayonet charge distance from the enemy's lines, they halted to verify their position and make all safe, then suddenly sending a salvo from all the guns the battery into the sleeping Germans, which charged in with the bayonet with a completely disastrous result for the enemy.





## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS RAISES A BIG QUESTION

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Can alien enemies, Germans or Austrians, resident in Canada become naturalized Canadian Citizens? This is a nice legal question which has been raised by the decision of several judges in different parts of the Dominion who have refused naturalization papers to Germans and Austrians who have made application. On the other hand in many provinces there have been a large number of alien enemies who have been granted naturalization.

In view of the conflicting decisions the question has been referred to the department of justice at Ottawa. Some opinion will likely be given shortly, as it is felt that there should be uniform action throughout the Dominion. While no judgment has as yet been given by the justice department, the view held by most of the Ottawa authorities is that alien enemies should be allowed to be naturalized.

It is felt that apart from the legal side, if these men want to become Canadian citizens they should be allowed to be so, and it is felt that this action is an indication that they want to be quiet and law-abiding Canadians, and that they are less liable to cause trouble as citizens than as aliens.

On the other hand it has been pointed out that a man if he is desired could carry on operations as a spy with much less danger if a British subject than as an alien. It is also pointed out that Germans and Austrians who desired to return to fight could leave the country much easier if British subjects than as aliens.

A recent decision of Judge Thompson of East Kootenay County Court, British Columbia, has rather brought the question to a head. His decision has been brought to the attention of the justice department and is under review at the present time.

Judge Thompson has taken the view that Germans and Austrians should not be naturalized while the war is in progress.

### GERMANS WANTED TO DESTROY RHEIMS

Paris, Oct. 4.—The official German excuse for the bombardment of Rheims has been published. It states that the French batteries were so placed that in replying to them it was impossible to avoid shelling the city. It would not be proper to tell where the French batteries were, but I know exactly where they were, and if the German gunners aimed at them, by error missed them and hit the cathedral, the German's marksmanship is detestable. To find the range, the artillery sends what in the American army are called brace shots, one aimed at a point beyond the mark and one short of it. From the explosion of these two shells the gunner is able to determine how far he is off the target and accordingly regulates his sights.

Not more at the most than three of these experimental brace shots should be necessary, and as one of each brace is purposely aimed to fall short of the target, only three German shells, or as there were two French positions, six German shells should have fallen beyond the batteries and into the city. And yet for four days the city was bombarded. To make sure, I asked French, English and American army officers what margin of error they thought reasonable after the range was determined. They all agreed that after his range was found an artillery officer who missed by from 50 to 100 yards would be court-martialed. The Germans missed by one mile.

I walked over the district that had been destroyed by these accidental shots, and it stretched from the north-eastern outskirts of Rheims in a straight line to the cathedral. Shots that fell short of the cathedral for a quarter of a mile destroyed entirely three city blocks. The heart of the district is the Place Godinot. In every direction at a distance of a mile from the Place Godinot I passed houses wrecked by shells, south at the Paris gate, north at the railroad station. There is no part of Rheims

that these shells, aimed at the French batteries, did not hit. If Rheims accepts the German excuse, she might suggest to them that the next time they bombard it they aim at the city and they might hit the French batteries. The Germans claim that the damage done was from fire, not shells. But that is not the case, destruction by fire was slight. Houses wrecked by shells where there was no fire outnumbered those that were burned down to one.

In no house was there probably any other fire than that in the kitchen stove and that had been smothered by falling masonry and tiles. Except for Red Cross volunteers seeking among the ruins for wounded, that part of the city that had suffered most was deserted. Shells still were falling and houses as yet intact, and these partly destroyed were empty. Not a single attempt to save the pieces. In places as if evictions were going forward, chairs, pictures, cooking pans and bedding were piled in heaps. There was none to guard them; certainly there was no one to interfere as to disturb them. I saw neither looting nor any effort to guard against it.

In their common danger and horror the citizens of Rheims of all classes seemed drawn closely together. The manner of all was subdued and gentle, like those who stand at an open grave. The shells played the most inconceivable pranks. In some streets the houses and shops along one side were entirely wiped out, and on the other untouched. In the Rue du Cardinal du Lorraigne every house was gone. Where they once stood were cellars filled with powder and shot. The chimneys that one would have thought a strong wind might dislodge were holding themselves erect, while the surrounding walls, three feet thick, had been crumbled into dust. In the Rue de la Vierge a shell had removed one room only, and as neatly as if it were the work of masons and carpenters. It was as if the shell had a grievance against the lodger in that particular room. The waste was appalling.

The impression was aided by the sight of many rare and valuable articles with no one guarding them. They were things of price that one may not carry into the next world, but which in this are kept under lock and key. In the Rue de la Universite, at my leisure, I could have ransacked shop after shop, or from the shattered drawing rooms filled with old and beautiful pictures, gone without waiting to knock their doors, and in houses the fronts of which were down you could see that in order to save their lives the inmates had fled on a moment's notice. In one of the streets high walls extended an entire block, but in the centre a howitzer shell had made a breach as large as a barn door.

Through this I had a view of an old and beautiful garden, on a hill, which had been destroyed. Hanging from the walls on diamond-shaped lattices roses were still in bloom. Along the gravel walks flowers of every color raised their petals to the sun. On the terrace was a green tea service of silver and on the grass were children's toys, hoops, tennis balls, and flat on its back, staring wide-eyed at the shells, a large fashionably dressed doll. In another house everything was destroyed except the marble mantelpiece over the fireplace in the drawing room. On this stood a terra cotta statue of Harlequin.

Outside of Rheims at a certain place, with my companions, Gerald Morgan, of McClure's Magazine, Ashmead Bartlett, of the London Daily Telegraph, and Capt. Granville Fortescue, I was arrested. Under escort we were taken to Paris. Once there every courtesy was shown us. We were detained only one night at the headquarters of the general staff. The following morning Mr. Herrick, our ambassador, acting through our military attaché, Col. Spencer Cooby, arranged that we should be set at liberty on our giving our word that for eight days we would not leave Paris nor in any way communicate with anyone concerning what movements of the allies we might have seen.

### WAR THOUGHTS FROM AFAR

Philip Snowden, M.P., writes from a great log cabin on the edge of the wide plain of Mon-

tana. In front, the great peaks of the Rockies rise like sentinels guarding enchanted lands. The glaciers upon their rugged sides gleam like burnished steel in a brilliant sun which outside makes the heat almost intolerable at a height of nearly 5,000 feet. A few miles north is the boundary line between the United States and Canada, stretching 3,000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is no fortification, no line of soldiers. War between these two great nations is considered so impossible that armed protection is never thought necessary. Such surroundings are in striking contrast to the ferment in Europe today. It is an example of what the good-will in man can accomplish.

That the diplomats of Christian Europe should fail to settle their disputes by peaceful negotiations, all goes to show how thin is the veneer of our civilization and religion, and how easily the brute in man can overcome this reason. The war ends all our hopes of great social reforms for this generation. The money spent on this criminal outburst would have solved all the gravest social problems in each country involved. It is significant that for more than sixty years, on every occasion when there has been a marked period of democratic reform, it has been followed by an outbreak of war which has diverted popular attention from domestic problems and turned the current of national expenditure from social reform to those war trades which profit so much at the national expense. The armaments firms, the great horde of persons financially interested in the business, have been creating the atmosphere for a new war. They claim that the present situation is a proof of foresight, whereas it is really the result of their intrigues and machinations. These are the people who gain; these are the people whose internationalism is unquestioned. The armaments interests have been busy equipping the various nations who are now at war, and guns made in the same factory and ships built in the same yard are being used against each other in the conflict.

### ALBERTA'S YIELD WILL BE \$175,000,000.

Notwithstanding that the estimated yield of grain in the province this year will be only 10 per cent. less per acre than in 1913, the financial returns for the farmers will be largely in excess of those of last year, due to the enhanced prices obtainable owing to war conditions. This is one of the calculations made by Chas. S. J. Holchek, publicity commissioner for the province, in a statement just completed for the minister of agriculture, Hon. Duncan Marshall.

The statement gives a wonderful idea of the agricultural resources of Alberta, and the possibilities in that direction once there is a general "back to the land" movement. It is computed that, for instance, the returns this year from agricultural and its by-products will reach the somewhat astonishing total of over one hundred and seventy-five million dollars, or to be exact, \$175,912,820.20. This is an increase of \$15,432,961.20—that is to say, that notwithstanding the partial crop failure in the southern part of the province, and other untoward causes, there will be added to the wealth of the province fifteen million dollars over and above that produced last year.

Wheat alone is estimated to produce this year slightly over thirteen and a half million dollars. Last year the actual cash yield was slightly under thirteen million dollars, but then over twenty-two and a half million bushels were harvested, whereas this year there will only be just over thirteen and a half million bushels. War conditions are therefore responsible for putting a big sum of money into the pockets of the farmers.

The yield of oats also shows a diminution from just over forty-four million bushels last year to about twenty-seven and a half million bushels this year, but there will be a larger cash return of over two and a half million dollars.

It will be seen from the tabulated statement that there are now three million and a quarter acres under cultivation in the province. This is very gratifying when the comparatively short history of the province is considered, but there are hundreds of thousands of acres not yet scratched by the plough, and not until these are brought under subjection will Alberta come into her own and be famous for its exports of agricultural and dairy produce.

### OFFERS DECORATION TO GERMAN AVIATOR WHO DROPS BOMB IN LONDON.

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—Information has been received here from Berlin that the Kaiser has promised to confer the special decoration of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle on the first German aviator who succeeds in dropping explosives on London, and other honors are promised to German aviators who succeed in dropping explosives either on some other town in England or a British warship.



### THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—  
Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—  
Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,  
Inspector of Legal Offices.



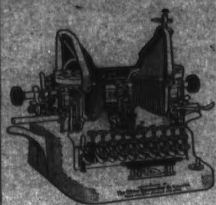
### How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

### The Pioneer Meat Market COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

ESTRAY  
Came to premises of C. Ball, northwest quarter of 20-26 W. 4 one young red cow with call by side, branded on right ribs.

### The OLIVER Typewriter



It is economy to buy the best

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agent

**FRANK VICKERSON**  
**Financial Agent, Insurance, Real Estate, Money to Loan**  
 Vickerson Block, Railway Street, Lacombe

**F. L. SMITH, Ltd.**  
**Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants....**  
**Direct Importers of**  
**Munro's V. O. H.**  
**Dun-Spay**  
**Old Parr**  
**King Liqueur**  
**Agents for Calgary Beer**

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**Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe**  
 Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold.  
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**Blue Ribbon**

**COFFEE and BAKING POWDER**

Blue Ribbon pure food products are the standard of quality and purity. There is no "just as good" as the best.

Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder are sold as are all other Blue Ribbon goods guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

## METHODIST CHURCH FAILING TO MEET DEMANDS OF AGE

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Some objection was registered following the reading of the report of the committee on evangelism at the Methodist conference this afternoon. It was true there had been progress and activity in the church during the past quadrennium, began the report. Figures were given to illustrate the growth. Proceeding, the report said in part:

"Nevertheless it is impossible to be blind to the fact that our church is not showing the aggressively evangelizing power we might reasonably expect of a body as strong, so well organized and of such traditions."

"In common with all the churches of Christendom, the Methodist church is failing to meet the demands of the age with that all-embracing enthusiasm which has swept forward in the great periods of advance in the past."

"Church attendance is declining."

"The preaching is losing its grip on the heart and conscience. Over large areas religious life is becoming more formal and superficial."

"We recognize the problem is world-wide and assume different phases in different lands. In Canada and especially to Canada, we venture to express the conviction that the church is suffering from success."

"The church has so diffused the principles of Christianity that she has drawn on herself a severity of criticism she has never known before."

"She is condemned today, not for her unlikeliness to the world, but for her likeness to non-Christians who deny her claim, not because she is sufficiently Christian, but she disregards some of Christ's plainest teachings."

"We believe she can recover her declining influence only as she will at once silence criticism and arouse in men the old sense of moral difference. This means a new ethical advance."

"The people of Christ must again become a peculiar people, peculiarly so in the realm of business and politics."

"The church must uncompromisingly proclaim the deadly peril of riches. She must maintain co-operation for the incurably Christian principle of competition. The dominant aim of commerce and industry must come to be service, not profits."

"The sacred task of government must be lifted from its present level too often marked by sordidness and immorality. The church must create a new conscience."

"The foregoing made up the preamble and was passed."

"The committee finally recommended that to meet the call of evangelism, a man be set apart to inspire a revival of Christian fervor. On this the conference decided to defer action for a session."

"That report is a melancholy wall of despair," declared Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll.

Rev. Dr. A. P. Rose, Montreal, said it is the church, as Christianity, that is facing the crisis, and held that the report did not overstate conditions and facts. Other delegates held different views.

The recommendation to appoint a special evangelist aroused a lengthy discussion. Action was deferred.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Griffin, still vigorous and verile at 86, was again appointed treasurer of the superannuation fund. He has held the office since 1892. His election caused general satisfaction, and he was given a big demonstration.

The recommendation of a special committee to assist the British Methodist Episcopal church, whose members are colored folks, and that the conference agree to aid in training ministers for that church, found favor.

Without any discussion the Methodist general conference of Canada, this afternoon unanimously endorsed the recommendation of its special committee appointed to report on the question of church union.

As soon as one delegate suggested the wisdom of avoiding discussion, the conference readily agreed, and passed the report of which the following was the significant clause:

"We recommend the general conference to appoint, on the

nominations of the committee on church union, a committee of six to meet with similar committees already appointed by the Presbyterian general assembly and the Congregational church

for the purpose of continuing negotiations for the organic union of the above churches, that this committee report, the results of its negotiations and deliberations to the general conference special committee which shall also receive the reports of the action of the other negotiating churches in the matter of church union; and if in the judgment of the general conference special committee, the reports received warrant further action it may call a special meeting of the general conference to consider the matter of consummating the proposed union."

## GEN. VON MOLTKE IS NO LONGER HEAD OF THE GERMAN ARMY

London, Oct. 5.—Lieut. Gen. Von Moltke is reported to have been superseded as chief of the general staff by Gen. Von Foltz, who is in command of the first division of the guard.

Gen. Von Moltke is a nephew of the great strategist of that name who engineered the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and died in 1891. On the occasion of the funeral in that year the Kaiser told Major Von Moltke, as he then was, that he would be promoted to the dignity of personal aide de camp. He was promoted to major-general in 1898 and appointed commander of the first infantry brigade of guards at Potsdam.

The Standard's military correspondent says that if the report is true, it will constitute evidence of serious panic in high places. He concludes:

"Even in the minor affairs of the world it is not often that the policy known as 'swapping horses' while crossing a stream is adopted, and there must be something very gravely wrong indeed, if the Germans find it necessary to get rid of the man who originated and directed the whole of the strategy of their campaign, and that at a vitally critical moment."

One cannot, for instance, believe that Von Moltke of his own initiative and free will withdrew troops from France at the moment when they were urgently wanted to secure a decisive result in the area of the war, and having withdrawn them, one cannot imagine Von Moltke sending them on a useless errand to East Prussia, when their presence in Galicia might have saved the Austrian army from disaster.

"But if he was responsible for such a fatuous policy, then suppression is not a sufficient punishment. He ought to be sent to take the Landrum division into action."

An Amsterdam despatch to the Daily Call says that "the dismissal of Gen. Von Moltke was due to a collision with the Emperor over several important questions of strategy."

"Continuing the despatch says that the Emperor wished to subordinate sound strategy to a desire to attack England, but Gen. Von Moltke preferred to postpone the latter action, as it would have no effect upon the immediate situation."

The Emperor, adds the despatch, wished to despatch a large number of airships and aeroplanes to attack England, but Gen. Von Moltke declared that all available air craft were needed in Europe.

## SITUATION IN EUROPE CHANGES PLANS OF JAPS

Peking, Oct. 2.—A German report from Tsing Tau indicates that the German retirement from the second line of defence was due to the overwhelming strength of the Japanese. This report adds that the Japanese losses were 1,700 killed and 800 wounded, a result of the fire from German warships coupled with the fire of machine guns on land. The German losses are described as small.

The Japanese who are driving back fierce attacks by the Germans, apparently have changed the plan of a slow siege, owing to the weakening of the position of the Germans in Europe.

The joint naval and military commandment of Tsing Tau is proceeding so vigorously and so effectively that the defenders have evacuated the Walden Hill defences, with some losses.

In German circles it is admitted that the fortress is entirely invested. A Japanese military officer says a month is the limit of Tsing Tau's resistance, provided the garrison continues to resist that long.

Quarters are already prepared by Japan to accommodate the German prisoners when Tsing Tau surrenders.

## ON BOARD H.M.S. "DREAD-NOUGHT"

When the sea grows gray and silent, and the moon sinks out of sight, And the stars turn sick as I tremble after seven hours of fight, God keep us dirty sailor men, from the Pole Star to the Cross,

For we need Almighty keepin' an' some high, Almighty Boss.

For when the whole deck's throbbin' There ain't no time for prayin', But let's "Point your Long Tom" daintly

Over twenty miles of air!"

When them wounded German fellows come a-shakin' up our side, I was funny round my stomach, an' my bloomin' British pride.

Trembled like a silly pennant, they was so human like, They had eyes an' hands an' faces just like any other tike.

But when the horizon's spittin' And we're coughin' back at it, Say it's "Sweep the sea o' German!"

An "I guess—that—hit!"

I was walkin' past a cabin where we kept our prisoners tight. The sentry says, "Look here!" an' I see a lunny sight.

There was two of them a-lookin' at a picture in their hand, just as if there's German mothers in the German Fatherland.

But when we're in the fight line, It's "Forget your thoughts and fire!"

While the look-out says beside you, "Steady! Nose her up a little higher!"

When I stopped, an' looked to seaward in a tiny breathin' spell, I see a Dreadnought stayer with her nose deep in the swell.

She was struck below the belly, an' she sunk an' gurgled down. Very casual like, an' careless; made me sweat to see her drown.

But when we're stripped for action, Say it's "Glory! glory!" then, An' it's "Sweep the sea o' German!"

As we pick the range again.

We were lyin' close in harbor, confin' up at Halifax, I was messin' with the range guns, streakin' polish down their backs.

There was somethin' in the air—fell like a happy English rain; An' my mate, he says "You're havin' it," an' I says, "I guess that's plain!"

But when we're sweatin' dirty, An' the sea's unholly red, Say, it's "Engles, we'll fight for 'em," "Till the sun hisself is dead!"

The above poem, written for the Montreal "Weekly Witness" is one of the many strong things appearing in that splendid journal, and coming so close upon the wrecks of our own ship's grips us hard.

The editorials of the "Witness" on the war situation have the right ring to them, and are the product of a mind more than usually well informed, and forthright.

Those not now getting the "Witness" may have it on trial to the end of the year by sending 50 cents in stamps or old time

publishers, John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Block, Montreal. It costs little to try it, and people who are not getting the "Witness" do not realize what they are missing. Some do not agree with it in everything. Neither do we. But it is one of the few great worth-while papers all the same—and fifteen cents gets it to the end of the year.

## G. T. P. PRESIDENT THINKS CONDITIONS ARE GOOD IN WEST

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—E. J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, gave a glowing account Wednesday night of conditions in Western Canada along his line. He has just returned from a tour of inspection and is on his way back to Montreal. It was his first trip through to Prince Rupert and he was very enthusiastic.

"Everything looks bright and prosperous in the west," remarked Mr. Chamberlain with a smile. "It is a beautiful, busy country. This is especially true of Prince Rupert. We have a new dry dock out there that will be completed by January which will hold a twenty-thousand-ton battleship. We can build any kind of a ship on it that can be built in the United States navy yards at New York."

"The war has noticeably affected business in the west. Everything was hustle and life while we were there. It was a great sight, and inspiring."

"One could not help but feel confidence in such a country. The crop in Alberta and Saskatchewan has a splendid appearance. I had expected to see a very mediocre harvest this year, but I was more agreeably surprised. One could not hope for better conditions than prevailed in sections of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia."

## YOUTH BLOWS HEAD OFF

Wetaskwin, Oct. 5.—An appalling disaster happened early this morning at the farm of Paul Hinchenman, near the city, when Arthur Lyle blew the top of his head off with a gun. As he has been inebriated for some time, it is concluded that the deed was premeditated, although it is possible he took the gun to shoot game in the yard. He was about 18 years of age.

Dr. Robertson, coroner, viewed the remains and deemed an inquest unnecessary. His father resides at Hardisty and he has brothers in the vicinity.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

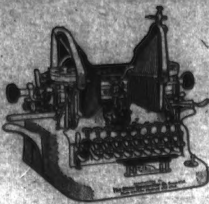
I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

G. BOODE, Nanton St.

## HORRORS OF WAR

What is the war about? Few know or understand. Our book, "The Nations of Europe," gives the causes and issues of the greatest of all wars, magnificently illustrated. Everybody wants to know why industry, commerce, finance, shipping, mail and every activity over the world has been instantly stopped. It costs 25c. cost mailing 50c. retail \$1.50; big commissions—Home Publishing House, Box 94, St. John, N.B.



### Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

5. **Stability and Compactness**—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal dustguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Daily Nov. 7 to Dec. 31, incl.

Limit five months, stop over privileges.

Full information re rail and steamship tickets from Ticket Agent, or write R. DAWSON, Dist. Passgr. Agt., Calgary

## IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

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The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

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Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash? No reasonable offer refused. Write: C. W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.



# NO MORE FLOWERS FOR ROSE

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY HAS CREATED A ROYAL NAVY AIR SERVICE

The introduction of the Aerial Arm in the British Empire's Fighting Force is considered to be a prelude to the history of war in the air.

The British Admiralty has just announced the creation of a royal naval air service with its own ranks and uniforms.

The promotion of the regular makes a distinct step in the introduction of the aerial arm into the empire's fighting force, to meet its part in the history of war in the air.

Up to the present date air work in the navy has been of too recent date to admit of the application of the kind of organization that is now being developed. The present regulations show that it is considered that the time has now arrived when this service should be given a distinct and individual life of its own. We have therefore in these regulations the formation of a royal naval air service, which is to be constituted as a distinct part of the navy or rather, branch of the royal navy.

The scheme is based on the principle that all classes of officers and men in this naval air service shall enjoy equal facilities for military and naval advancement. That officers and men of the military and naval branches of the service shall be eligible for promotion in the royal navy, and that those entered direct from civil life shall take rank and precedence according to the naval air service grade while performing air service duties.

It has therefore been decided in the first instance to frame an arbitrary seniority list as regards the officers and men who are engaged in the work, and in future that all officers and men will take position on the list from the date of their graduation. At the same time the age and previous service of candidates will be taken into consideration, and shall begin as nearly equal as is practicable.

The pay is on an approximately the same rates as those for submarine service, but slightly higher on the whole.

The uniform will be the same as that worn by executive officers of the navy. A small badge in the shape of an eagle will be worn above the stripes on the sleeve, and the anchor (the emblem of the navy), which has been established as the emblem of the air.

An important feature of the new regulations is that civilians will be permitted to enter direct into the air service, in which case the position of active equality with the other officers.

New French Low Taxes Foreigners

A bitter cry is going up from foreigners living in France, who are now at 5 per cent on all services which they possess either in France or abroad.

The United States financier who is building a notable house in Paris declares that he will not live in a hotel. There say they intend to move to some country where the legion is imposed. Yet others declare that they will return to their old homes.

It is tax free Monaco were seeking immigrants the present moment would secure a large addition to its population. A partner in one of the Paris banks.

The law has caused consternation among foreign residents who do not receive the 10 per cent on their income. It has even caused consternation to bankers, as the law makes them collect the tax, which is not in our line of business. We are blamed by our excited clients for collecting the tax, and at the same time we see them removing their securities to foreign banks.

They are compelled to employ new clerks to explain and enforce the new law. The law is destined to cause the direct loss upon the farmers, who are pressing heavily upon prices of products, and raising the cost of living.

May Put Life on German Capital

Everybody in Berlin who has derived profit from the city's far-famed night life, and their night life is a state of frenzied alarm over the threatened shutting up of the town at 11 p.m.

Regulations to that effect are now under serious consideration at the Prussian ministerial level, which controls the police laws. If the scheme is carried out, it is estimated that the city's night life will be able to keep its doors open later than 11 o'clock except in the case of certain places, which must furnish satisfactory evidence that a house is urgently required.

Sheep Grazing Chances

At the instance of the secretary of the interior, order-in-council passed in 1884 and 1885 prohibiting the grazing of stock in the western boundary of Assiniboia and to the south by the international boundary.

# MADE 875 FLOWERS FOR ROSE

NO RESTRICTIONS ON U.S. CATTLE

Ontario Stock Show Promoters Have Made Request to Government for Changed Regulations

The restrictions placed by order of the United States government showing at Canadian exhibitions should be removed in the substance of the Ontario Stock Show.

At the Ontario Stock Show, which is to be held in the city of Toronto, the Ontario Stock Show promoters have made a request to the government for changed regulations.

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Another exhibit was shipping and dried fruits in which grandmothers and her grandchildren, 14 years old, put wire and cord into the tape. They were paid 4 cents per 1,000 for wire and 6 cents per 1,000 for the cord.

Another exhibit showed where a mother and three children, aged, respectively, 5, 13 and 18 years, made artificial flowers. The children received earnings being between \$5 and \$7 per week. Mr. Hall said the children were required to be in a room at 10 o'clock, and were required to work till 10 o'clock at night.

# WESTERN NOTES

A German company has purchased four sections of land in the vicinity of Rosser, Man., with the intention of building a large factory for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery. The plant will be one of the largest of its kind in the Dominion, and it is expected that it will employ a large number of men in its construction. It is the intention of the owners to lay the foundation of all kinds of machinery in the locality. Building operations will be started at an early date.

Valuable deposits of oxidized shale have been found within eight miles of Edmonton, Alberta. The deposits are of considerable extent, and it is expected that they will be of great value in the future. The shale is of a dark color, and it is expected that it will be of great value in the future.

Over 7,000 men are now employed on the building of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway between Kamloops, B.C., and Port George, B.C. The railway is in progress beyond Kamloops, and it is expected that it will be completed in the near future.

Quite a rush has taken place for the placer strike 35 miles south of Big Lake, Alberta. The strike is of considerable extent, and it is expected that it will be of great value in the future.

A great manufacturing plant will be built at Kamloops, B.C., by a prominent American company, and it is expected that it will be in operation in the near future.

It is estimated that there are still 50,000 head of cattle in the province of Alberta. The cattle are of considerable value, and it is expected that they will be of great value in the future.

A large body of ore, rich in silver, has been discovered at a point on the north shore of Kamloops, B.C. The ore is of considerable extent, and it is expected that it will be of great value in the future.

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They are compelled to employ new clerks to explain and enforce the new law. The law is destined to cause the direct loss upon the farmers, who are pressing heavily upon prices of products, and raising the cost of living.

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Sheep Grazing Chances

At the instance of the secretary of the interior, order-in-council passed in 1884 and 1885 prohibiting the grazing of stock in the western boundary of Assiniboia and to the south by the international boundary.

The cabinet has decided to accept the offer of the Great Western Grain Company to lease the lease of the 10,000-acre grain elevator system for an indefinite period.

# GLACIER MOVES POSITIVE FREQUENT

SLIDES BACK FROM THE ALASKAN SIDE AND INTO CANADIAN TERRITORY

The Grand Pacific Glacier moves about the sea slope near Skagway, Alaska, Canadian Territory is shut off from the sea by the Alaskan Panhandle.

Canada's wandering glacier is back again at the old stand in Northern British Columbia, bringing with it a harbor.

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# CANADA'S ASSET

Campaign to Spread Knowledge of Magnificent Reserve

The visit of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to the Yukon Territory to draw the attention of the travelling public of Great Britain to the magnificent assets of Canada in her great natural resources.

J. B. Harkin, commissioner of Dominion Lands, is carrying on a campaign to make these immense play grounds better known, and has issued from the department of the interior attractive souvenirs of the mountain peaks. This is a booklet entitled "The A. Spry of Mountaineering."

Attached to its cover is a piece of real purple heather, taken from the Alaskan mountains of the Canadian Rockies.

Mr. Harkin treats in the booklet of the significance of these reserves and of the Dominion's natural heritage of beauty.

Thirty Million Dollars Awaiting War Germany's "war chest" reposes in the mountains of the Spanish Pyrenees. The total amount deposited there is \$30,000,000 in gold, which government insists is inviolable for the purpose it was originally destined—namely, to be used in the event of a war in case war should break out.

The gold was obtained from France as indemnity after the Franco-Prussian war, and was placed in the tower to be held in reserve for the purpose of financing troops should Germany ever again be called on to fight.

Recently a great crop of clerks under the watchful eyes of scores of soldiers, and the soldiers of the war front and found all intact. Not a single coin had been moved since the day of the Franco-Prussian war.

Many political leaders in Germany were over-ought to be, argue that the immense sum could be utilized with great effect in some humanitarian cause.

They insist that the grim tower standing as a dedication to war, and wanton strife, is a sad example to set before the nation and the world in these evil days.

# WILL ADVERTISE CANADA

British Engineers May Inspect Water Powers on the Winnipeg River

Canada's water power resources will be advertised to the public by a series of models of typical power plants from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These will be arranged in a semi-circle in the Canadian building in front of a great Canadian pavilion in the Exhibition of Toronto will take place, which will be 35 feet long by 8 feet high, and will give a clear view of the whole Dominion.

All known water powers, whether developed or undeveloped, are being displayed in the water powers of the Winnipeg river. The water powers of the Winnipeg river are being displayed in the water powers of the Winnipeg river.

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# TO MAKE HADSON

SAFE FOR PASSENGER

PROGRAMME OF WORK MAPKED OUT BY THE CANADIAN NAVY DEPARTMENT

Will Locate Three Wireless Stations in the Straits and make the Bay-Two Lightships to be Commenced This Year.

The marine and naval departments are engaged on a big programme of work this summer to make Hudson Bay and straits safe for navigation. Three wireless stations in the Straits and at the entrance to the bay are being located, as is to give a continuous line of communication from Port Nelson and Port Churchill to the Atlantic. The actual construction of the stations, however, will not be begun until next spring.

The charting of Hudson Straits is being done by the Canadian Navy. While other government vessels are taking soundings and mapping the straits, the Canadian Navy is taking soundings and mapping the straits.

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Ladies' Cashmere Hose,  
reg. 65c for 50c

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Testing eyes and properly fitting glasses is a very important matter. It means ruin to your sight unless you have them scientifically treated. You cannot afford to trust this to a peddler who will sell you any glasses that may look good to you. Unless the lenses are ground specially to suit your particular case, it is doing your eyes harm instead of good. Years of experience places me in a position to prescribe glasses that will improve the vision, and the best time to consult me is right now.

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members of the Imperial Orchestra, who kindly played during the afternoon, and to all who baked and helped with the work.

The next of the series of lectures on countries engaged in war will be given by Dr. E. M. Sharpe, of France. There is no doubt this will be equal to the others in interesting information, which means that it will be a privilege and pleasure to hear it. On Monday evening, October 19th, 8 o'clock, at the Methodist church, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Everybody welcome.

The patriotic concert given by the Children's Branch of the Lacombe Women's Patriotic League was a great success. The program was excellent. The drills showed careful training and were a very pretty feature. The choruses, in which about sixty children took part, were well rendered. The vocal and instrumental solos were excellent. Miss Jean Parib's dancing of the Highland Fling and Irish Jig called forth well merited applause and the heartiest cheers. The tableaux were all good and well received. "Our Future Navy" brought down the house. Mrs. Thorne and Mrs. Halpin, on whom devolved the whole work of training the children in their parts, deserve much credit. For an entertainment by children it was super-excellent, and resulted in more than \$180 being added to the patriotic fund.

### RUMORS OF ELECTIONS

Rumors are persistent that the Borden government is preparing to bring on Dominion elections at an early date. It seems incredible that any political party could fall so low as to precipitate party strife at such a time as this. For the present we cannot credit the rumors.

Farmers of Lacombe District—Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery Stables. Open Saturday afternoon same as other days.

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### See Our New Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits. Goods, Style, Finish and Price Right

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### Items of Interest Locally

J. W. Fortune is about again after a severe illness.

We are making a specialty of fruit. Examine our bargains—Nicholson & Switzer.

C. C. Curtis has bought out the Lacombe wood yard from C. Zielle and will take it over on November 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lowe, of Calgary, are here for a few days' visit with Mrs. Lowe's mother, Mrs. F. H. Schooley.

The Georgia Minstrels put up a good clean minstrel show, and it was well patronized. It is an aggregation of real artists in their line, and is without question the best minstrel company on the road.

October 25th will be the date of the anniversary of the Methodist church. Rev. F. W. Locke, of Calgary, will be the special preacher for that occasion. On the Monday following there will be the usual chicken supper and concert.

The ten cent tea in aid of the Women's Patriotic League was highly successful, the receipts being \$24.50. A vote of thanks is due Mrs. Gourlay for giving the tea, also a vote of thanks to the

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